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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,144	12/28/2003	Hye Young Kim	2658.0275P	5231

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EXAMINER
QI ZHI QIANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2871	

DATE MAILED: 03 20 2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/029,144

Applicant(s)

KIM ET AL.
L

Examiner

Mike Qi

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*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --***Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133)
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b)

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 4-13, 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant admitted prior art in view of US 5,135,581 (Tran et al).

Claims 1 and 13, Applicant admitted prior art discloses (page 1, paragraph 0003 – page 4, paragraph 0012; Figs.1A – 1D) a method of fabricating a pixel electrode and a structure of a pixel electrode in a liquid crystal display comprising:

- a substrate (11);
- a switching device (TFT) for driving the pixel electrode over the substrate (11);
- depositing a protective film (passivation layer 27) over the substrate (11) to cover the switching device;
- defining a contact hole (28) in the protective film (27) to expose the drain electrode (23) of the switching device;
- forming pixel electrode (29) to connect the drain electrode via the contact hole (28);
- forming the pixel electrode (29) in a vacuum chamber.

Applicant admitted prior art does not expressly disclose forming the pixel

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electrode by placing the substrate in a vacuum chamber and injecting Hydrogen-containing gas at a temperature of less than 400 °C.

However, Tran discloses (col.2, line 20 - col.3, line 5) forming an electrically conductive oxide composition used as a light transmissive electrode in a device, such as liquid crystal displays, at temperature from about 20 °C to about 300 °C with stabilizing gas such as H₂ or H₂O (Hydrogen-containing gas), and such that preventing the damage by high temperature process.

The pixel electrode also is a conductive electrode. The forming process for a conductive electrode is also suitable for the pixel electrode in order to prevent the damage by high temperature process.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to form the pixel electrode by placing the substrate in a vacuum chamber and injecting hydrogen-containing gas at temperature of less than about 400 °C as claimed in claims 1 and 13 for preventing the damage of a device during the temperature process.

Claims 4-5, Tran discloses (col.4, lines 24-44) that preferably, sputter depositing occurs at temperature of from 25 °C to 150 °C, so that means the device damage would be prevented better in this temperature range during the temperature process. Therefore, when forming the pixel electrode, the substrate using a temperature process less than 200 °C, and preferably using a temperature between about 50 °C and about 150 °C would have been at least obvious for achieving a better protection during the temperature process.

Claims 6 and 15, Applicant admitted prior art discloses (page 1, paragraph 0003 - page 4, paragraph 0012; Figs.1A – 1D) forming a gate electrode (13) over the substrate (11); entirely depositing a gate insulating film (15) over the substrate (11) to cover the gate electrode (13); and continuously depositing an active layer (17) and an ohmic contact layer (19) to overlap the gate electrode (13).

Claims 7-9 and 16, Applicant admitted prior art discloses (page 1, paragraph 0003 - page 4, paragraph 0012; Figs.1A – 1D) that the passivation layer (27) is made from an inorganic insulating material such as silicon nitride, silicon oxide, etc., or an organic insulating material such as acrylic, polytetrafluoroethylene, benzocyclobutene, fluoropolymer resin and perfluorocyclobutane, etc.

Claims 10-11 and 17, Applicant admitted prior art discloses (page 1, paragraph 0003 - page 4, paragraph 0012; Figs.1A – 1D) that the pixel electrode (29) is formed from the transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO), tin oxide (TO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claims 12 and 18, Applicant admitted prior art discloses (page 1, paragraph 0003 - page 4, paragraph 0012; Figs.1A – 1D) that the source and drain electrodes (21,23) of the switching device is formed from the metallic thin film such as Mo, Cr, Ti, or Ta, etc., or a molybdenum alloy such as MoW, MoTa or MoNb, etc.

3. Claims 2-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant admitted prior art and Tran as applied to claims 1, 4-12, 15-18 above, and further in view of US 6,433,842 (Kaneko et al).

Claims 2-3 and 14, Kaneko discloses (col.5, lines 47 – 51) that the amorphous

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indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO) is preferably used as the material of the pixel electrodes, because the amorphous structure allows for use of a weak acide etchant, so that the aluminum alloy is prevented from being damaged during etching of the pixel electrodes. Kaneko also discloses (col.9, lines 7 – 43) that by using the weak acide, the layered structure underlying the ITO film is secured from being damaged during the etching of the ITO, so that the electrodes underlying the pixel electrodes (ITO) would be secured from being damaged during the etching of the ITO process. Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use amorphous structure as the pixel electrode and use weak acide etchant during etching process as claimed in claims 2-3 and 14 for securing the electrodes underlying the pixel electrodes from being damaged (such as the electrode erosion) during the etching of the ITO.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Qi whose telephone number is (703) 308-6213.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Mike Qi
March 8, 2003

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